A Study of Emerging Challenges In Physical Education And Sports In Kokan Region Of Maharasthra.

A Research Proposal

Submitted to the

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathawada University, Nanded

for the Approval for the

Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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1. Introduction:

Today when almost all the small and big nations are making their mark in sports, our country despite of population of more then 110 crores has not made any great presence in world competition and Olympic. Last football world cup, most of the nations don't even have half of India's population. Even then the position of India in qualifying matches was more pathetic. In hockey we felt very shame because our country did not qualified for next Olympic. Other sports and games also in more pathetic condition. We are responsible for such a situation in all sports and games.

This is not only the responsibility of the Central Government and State Government. But it is also the responsibility of all those people who are linked with physical education and sports directly and indirectly. We have never fulfilled duty and responsibility properly but have just completed our formalities due to which we are facing such poor performance in physical education and sports. If we don't count few exceptional sports, our condition in many other sports is questionable various loopholes and drawbacks which are responsible in our physical education program and sports policy for such performance in sports field are as follows :

Misconceptions about Physical Education Physical education is rest period between academic classes. Anyone can teach physical education and it does not require professional training. Physical education classes are free play periods. Physical education classes are designed to give other teachers a free period. Girls should not participate because its activities can injure their internal organs. It means learning and playing games.

To participate in physical education programs one need large muscles than intelligence. Top athletes are also called physical education teachers. Only delinquent children are sent in physical education classes. Goals of education cannot be accomplished by physical education. The only value in physical education is that it causes fatigue (tiredness) and therefore enables

one to sleep. Physical education does not have the same academic prestige and importance as other classes.

In our country the budget allotted for growth and development of sports and games is so less that we can't expect high level of sports performance. Nepotism is another drawback for our lower performance. Those who are not qualified but have contacts often dominate the deserving candidates. This phenomenon is so common even at national level that we can't imagine about the condition at lower level. Another drawback is lack of latest facilities like ground, equipments, modern techniques, and strategies, Lack of international level coaches, trainers, psychiatrist and physiotherapists. Lack of chances of jobs through sports and physical education. So, negligence from the family members. Children are always motivated to join some job or business

Lack of proper physical educational syllabus at primary, secondary school level as well as in colleges. There should be required a monitoring council who could monitor the every physical education institute. Lack of uniformities of physical education courses in different states. Every state forms its physical education course according to them. Adding to our physical education courses in the subjects list of the state public service commission to consider them like other graduates courses B, A., B. Sc. and B. Com. In few states where there are chances of getting good jobs through physical education, people are running the courses to earn money only. They are opening their institutes by using their contacts. The aim of such people is not to impart the better physical education but to make money. They don't even follow the guidelines made by UGC or NCTE.

In few states people having a degree of B. A., M. A., B. Ed. Or M. Ed. Gets more marks than those who have done their M. P. E. or B. P. E. In this way more deserving candidates don't get a chance in job in physical education. Therefore, it is completely questionable that how the people with less knowledge in physical education and sports can improve the standard of sports and physical education. Many sports organizations simply sell the certificates with the help of which many people are selected over the deserving candidates.

Media has given special preference to few selective sports due to which other sports are often neglected. Media should try to develop the interest in all kind of sports for their development and make people aware absent the health and fitness. The chance to get jobs is bright only in selective sports and this also is a big factor in growth of other sports, in such sports even if you play at state level you get higher administrative jobs while in others even if you represent our nation you hardly get any job. Selection on the basis of region, which can also be named as quota system is another factor, which comes between the selections of the best possible team. This again affects the performance of our country in the world of sports. Lack of scientific approach towards the development of sports and physical education in India and also the lack of research attitude.

UGC should organize few refresher courses according to the nature of activity of people who are working as lecturer, sports officer, sports director etc. in various institutes. Casual reference is made about boosting of sports programme in the Universities and there is no place in the policy about the colleges of physical education and their development. The NCTE has made mandatory that admission in B.P.Ed. one year course is only possible if student has pass physical education as elective paper in under graduate course but non of the university/college has started this elective paper till date.

The Union Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has recently released a draft of the policy. While going through the draft one feels that the policy makers have missed two important agencies which can serve a potential depot of sports persons and sports trainers, if proper attention is paid towards them. There are more than 250 universities in India, each having a huge campus spread over atleast 100 hectares of land. Each university - old or new - is having sports complex consisting of playgrounds, pavilion, indoor sports facilities, 400 mts. track and at some universities swimming pools, Some of the universities have teaching departments of Sport Science and Physical Education. Additional facilities like library, laboratories, student and staff residential accommodation are available with budgetary provision, sports programme, competitions, seminars, etc. as special features.

In fact, all these readily available existing infrastructural facilities should have been taken into consideration by the policy draft makers. The Universities are autonomous

institutions. They can design new courses of sports and allied sciences and implement them. The new creed of sports technocrats can be generated by these universities.

The draft policy has stressed the importance of the scientific and technical back up in enhancing the sports performance, for which Union Govt., is proposed to take necessary steps for the development of a "strong sports medicine and sports science system by establishing a university or Institute for Sports Sciences and Medicine". The Government can short list the universities on the basis of certain criteria and concentrate on these short listed universities for developing and strengthening their resources about sports and allied sciences. The Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education at Gwalior and the N.S. National Institute of Sports Patiala are the two institutes on the agenda of the Government for such development. The Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs can also consider other potential Universities and private institutes under the scheme.

Universities are having maximum youth power with tremendous resources. The schemes like NCC and NSS are successfully running in the universities and their affiliated colleges. Thousands of youths-men and women-are engaged in the scheme and contributing substantially to social development and national integration. The cultural talents have no derth. Young scientists and artists are nurtured in these institutes. The engineers and doctors are the products of these institutions. Compared to these outputs the sports talents are found insignificant. They do not create mark of national and international sporting events. It is because of negligence on the part of the authorities and the low priority treatment given to the programme.

The draft policy gives much stress in making physical education and sports programme mandatory in educational institutes upto higher secondary level by the year 2012. The policy also empharises the recruitment of physical education teachers in schools and development of sports infrastructure in the school premises to create sports environment. It is a good proposition. The draft, however, fails to mention any development plans and strengthening of the resources of the colleges of physical education in the country and an elective paper of physical education at under graduate level in the colleges & universities as per NCTE norms for the admission in B.P.Ed. course.

There are at least 500 professional colleges of physical education affiliated to or run by different universities. These colleges/departments are having sports facilities as per the norms and standards laid down by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), a statutory authority enacted by the Parliament of India. Professional courses leading to degree and P.G. degree in Physical Education are conducted by these colleges. Some of the leading colleges in the country can be identified by the Sports Authority of India and there should be schemes to utilize these colleges for the training of the budding sports persons. The colleges may be encouraged to adopt the neighbouring schools for streamlining their sports programme. Crash programme for the orientation of in-service teachers can be undertaken by delegating responsibility to these colleges.

These colleges have potential power to contribute substantially to the promotion of sports environment in the country. They need to be properly revamped, courses of shorter duration be replaced by long duration courses, with wider range of subjects and their specialization. Vocational or self-employment or career oriented courses be launched in these colleges.

2.Need and Importance

In our country the budget allotted for growth and development of sports and games is so less that we can't expect high level of sports performance. Nepotism is another drawback for our lower performance. Those who are not qualified but have contacts often dominate the deserving candidates. This phenomenon is so common even at national level that we can't imagine about the condition at lower level. Another drawback is lack of latest facilities like ground, equipments, modern techniques, and strategies, Lack of international level coaches, trainers, psychiatrist and physiotherapists. Lack of chances of jobs through sports and physical education. So, negligence from the family members. Children are always motivated to join some job or business

3.Objectives of the Study

3.1. To study the emerging challenges in physical Education and Sports in India.

3.2. To study the challenges in Kokan Reign of Maharashtra.

3.3. To study impact of challenges on sports activities of youth at school level.

3.4. To study facilities available in selected area of research and their effect on performance.

3.5. To provide the appropriate suggestions to overcome the problems caused by challenges.

4.Assumptions

4.1. It is assume that time trail student will give positive response for all questioners.

4.2. It is assumed that student will understand questioners.

4.3. It is assumed that the respondent will co-operate.

5.Hypothesis

5.1. There will be significant effect on sport activities due to challenges.

5.2. There will be significant effect of environment of Kokan on sport activities.

5.3. There will be significant effect of diet on performance of players in Physical Education and Sport.

6.Limitations of Study

6.1. Daily routine, diet of subjects, Leisure time, and rest of students cannot be controlled by researcher and hence is a limitation to the study.

6.2. Collection of such large data will not be possible single handedly; the researcher will take help from a number of qualified professional from the field of sports and games.

6.3.Inclusion of such trained helper/assistance could facilitate easy data collection. However, the research can not control the intra individual variation of this assistance.

6.4. Although psychological variables will be assessed during this study, the related factors of the players during assessment testing period cannot be controlled.

7.Terms and Concepts

7.1.Challenges : A difficult task, especially one that the person making the attempt finds more enjoyable because of that difficulty.

7.2.Sport: **Sport** (or **sports**) is all forms of usually competitive physical activity which, through casual or organized participation, aim to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing entertainment to participants, and in some cases,

spectators. Hundreds of sports exist, from those requiring only two participants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals.

7.3.Physical Education: physical Education is way of education through physical activities which are selected and carried on with full regard to values in human growth, development and behavior. - *American Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation.*

7.4. Konkan or the **Konkan Coast** is a rugged section of the western coastline of India. It is a 720 km long coastline. It consists of the coastal districts of Maharashtra, and Goa. The ancient **sapta-Konkan** is a slightly larger region described in the *Sahyadrikhanda.*

The precise definition of Konkan varies, it is roughly the land between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, and between the Tapi river in the north and the Chandragiri river in the south.The Konkan division is an administrative sub-division of Maharashtra which comprises all the coastal districts of the state.

8.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study depends on mainly primary and secondary data. The researcher will collect the primary data from questioners which will be filled by various respondents.

Respondents includes Principle(Head Masters), Sport Teachers and Coaches of various sports & games as well as Students.

Sample Selection:

Sr.No.	Respondents	Sample
1	Principle(Head Masters)	20
2	Sport Teachers	20
3	Coaches	20
4	Students	100

Secondary Data: Secondary data related to present study will be collected from various sources namely annual reports of various Colleges, college Magazines, Sport Journals, books, Internet, libraries, NGOs, magazines, newspapers, government officials, economic surveys, census Survey etc.

Tools and Techniques of Analysis and Interpretation of Data: 1. Various computer software's such as; SPSS, EXCELL will be used for the analysis and interpretation of the data. 2. Tables, charts will be used to present the collected data.

9. TENTATIVE CHAPTER SCHEME

1. INTRODUCTION ANDTHEORETICAL BACKGROUND
2. PROFILE OF STUDY AREA
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETAION OF DATA
5. CONCLUSIONS

10. PROPOSED PLANNING OF RESEARCH WORK

Sr	Title	Duration	Months
1	To make research proposal & submit	1 Month	Apr-15
2	Collection of data of related topic	2 Months	May 2015 to Jun 2015
3	Prepare questioners	3 Months	July 2015 to Sept. 2015
4	Sampling	2 Months	Oct. 2015 to Nov. 2015
5	Collection of data	3 Months	Dec. 2015 to Feb. 2016
6	Analysis of data	4 Months	March 2016 to May 2016
7	Conclusion and Recommendation	2 Months	Jun 2016 to July 2016
8	Thesis writing	4 Months	Aug. 2016 to Nov. 2016
9	Checking and re-writing of thesis	2 Months	Dec. 2016 to Jan. 2017
10	Submission of Thesis	-	Feb-17

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